

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

KALIDA, OHIO.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

State Ticket.
For Supreme Judge—SHEPARD F. NORRIS.
Member of Board Public Works—ALEX. P. MILLER.
County Ticket.
For Auditor—JOHN MONROE.
For Treasurer—THOMAS R. MCLURE.
For Clerk—DAVID I. BROWN.
For Probate Judge—JOHN DIXON.
For Prosecuting Attorney—WILLIAM BUDD.
For County Commissioner—AZARIAH KRAUSS.
For Coroner—JOHN FARRISH.

KALIDA, May 1st, 1854.

FRIEND MAC:—In June, 1852, a correspondence was had between a number of our citizens and the Department of the Interior, in regard to a large quantity (60,277 acres) of land that had been selected by the State of Ohio as Canal Lands, lying in Putnam and adjoining counties, and which had been sold by the State of Ohio.

It appears by the correspondence that the above lands were embraced in List No. 7, and in adjusting the grant of lands to Ohio for canal purposes it was found that the State had selected more than she was entitled to, and consequently List No. 7 was never confirmed to the State. Although it was marked on the plate of the local land office as State lands.

In April, 1851, the Land Office at Des Moines, with all of its records, was destroyed by fire, and new lists and plates obtained from the General Land Office at Washington, by which to sell, and on which plates the lands in List No. 7 appeared as vacant, some of which has since been sold by the United States.

By the aid of our attentive member of the House of Representatives, Hon. A. P. Edgerton, a Bill passed Congress, August, 1852, that was intended to confirm the title in the State to all those lands. It now appears, that although it covered a very large amount, that it was not quite enough, and that further aid will have to be obtained.

As this is a matter of great interest to many of our subscribers, I would ask the publication of the following letters from Hon. A. P. Edgerton and Hon. John Wilson, Commissioner General Land Office, with the annexed statement.—List No. 7 has already been published in the Venture.

Respectfully Yours,
GEORGE SKINNER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 14, 1854.

GEORGE SKINNER, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—On the receipt of your letter, of the 28th March, I made enquiries at the General Land Office for information relative to the action of that office and the authorities of Ohio, under the act of 31st August, 1852, and found that as yet nothing had been done.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Hon. John Wilson, one of the most efficient officers connected with the government, assured me that he would immediately furnish a statement of the amount of land the State was entitled to under the provisions of the Act referred to, showing the excess over and above that amount which the State had erroneously selected; so that the State authorities could take such action in the premises as would protect the rights of the persons to whom she had sold.

Under the circumstances it would be utterly impossible for the State to surrender any portion of the land selected and included in List No. 7, because nearly, if not quite, all has been sold and occupied for a long time, and the authorities must therefore ask Congress to make an additional donation of the \$419,77-100 excess.

It was supposed at the time of the passage of the Act of August 31, 1852, that the act would enable the General Land Office to confirm to the State all of the land in List No. 7,—but as this seems to be otherwise, it will be necessary, to protect the right of purchasers, that further legislation be had. If the State authorities make the request I will see that an act is passed, or make any exertion therefor.

The occupants need have no fear of being dispossessed or injured, for the Commissioner of the General Land Office has very properly withdrawn the land from market.

I send you the letter of the Commissioner and the statement accompanying it. I am very truly yours,

A. P. EDGERTON.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
April 11th, 1854.
Sir:—I herewith return the copy of List No. 7, showing lands selected by

the authorities of Ohio in lieu of lands sold along the Miami and Dayton Canal under the Act of 2d April, 1830 over and above that to which she was entitled, left by you at this office, and in reply to your verbal request, for information as to how much of the land embraced by said list the State is entitled to under the 3d section of the Act of Congress, approved the 31st August, 1852, enclose a statement from which it appears that the quantity embraced by the list above referred to is 60,277 65-100 acres; that the additional quantity to which the State is entitled under the Act of 1852, above referred to, is 51,857 28-100, which deducted from that embraced by the list leaves excess selected by the State to which she is not entitled of \$419 77-100 acres.

It remains for the State to determine which of the lands included in the list she will retain, and in the meanwhile they will be withheld from sale, awaiting that action. The tract referred to in the enclosed letter from George Skinner, Esq., also left by you, was inadvertently patented, but as it is included in List No. 7 and not subject to entry, the patent has been recalled, and when received will be cancelled.

With great respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. P. Edgerton,
House of Representatives,
Account between the United States and the State of Ohio under the 3d section of the Act of Congress, approved the 31st March, 1852.

Miami and Dayton Canal.

Length of the Canal 131 1/2 miles by

75 feet wide, 3200 acres or 5 S

Length of Canal 131 1/2

3200 acres or 5 S

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LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, April 25—P. M.

The latest news by mail represent the affairs on the Danube as unchanged.—The allied fleets were at Varna, in the Black Sea. Napier's Baltic fleet suddenly put to sea, in consequence of the sudden breaking up of the ice.

It is not true that the Russian Minister has been recalled from London.

It is reported that the Austrians have entered Serbia.

All contumacious Greeks have been ordered to leave the Turkish dominions.

The steamer Glasgow was injured in the Clyde, while discharging her cargo.

Telegraphic advices from Copenhagen of the 11th April, state that four steam frigates had been detached from Napier's fleet, and sent to the Gulf of Finland.

The British frigate Inferior chased a Russian corvette into Swaborg.

Prince Bireley de Tolly has been dispatched from Berlin on a special mission to London.

All English and French vessels have been ordered out of the port of Odessa.

News from St. Petersburg state that the reserved battalions have been called out.

The British frigate Amphion was ashore near Drangon, on the 14th, and it was feared she could not be got off.

News from Hamburg to the 14th, state that Napier had arrived. A report was in circulation that sixteen Russian ships of war were anchored at Helsingford, and Napier was making preparations to attack them.

A Greek insurrection has broken out at Corfu.

The English and French vessels of war on the coast of Thessaly, have orders to search all the vessels suspected of having munitions of war aboard, and to seize them when found guilty.

Austria appears more in union with the Western Powers. Prussia leans more to Russia, though temporizing with both parties.

The protocol guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman territory, was signed at Vienna by the Four Powers, including Prussia; but simultaneously therewith, Prussia introduced into her treaty of alliance with Austria, a condition which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austria consequently refused to accept.

All military arrangements arising out of the proposed treaty, have been referred to a commission presided over by the Prince of Prussia.

Hanover sides with the Western Powers, together with all the minor German States, and will support Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself, should the subject come before the Federal Diet.

The independence of Belgium has been positively, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has just been signed between France and England, independently of the treaties of the present war.

Admiral Napier had left King's Bay for Gothland, it being reported that some Russian ports were open, and the Russian squadron off Faro. It is reported that three American ships were somewhere in the Baltic with stores for Russia, and an English steamer has been dispatched for them.

There is but little ice in the Gulf of Finland. The whole allied fleets are in the Black Sea, near Varna. The marines of the fleets were to be landed to protect that place.

Admiral Dundas had ordered his cruisers to take, burn and destroy everything. His fleets were in communication with the Turkish land forces.

Prince Paskiewitch arrived at Bucharest on the 5th.

Gortschakoff retained the command of the army, but subject to Paskiewitch's orders.

An important rally was made on Kalafat, on the 30th of March, and a sanguinary encounter of four hours occurred.—The Russians were routed and pursued a considerable distance.

The British steamer Cyclops arrived at Malta on the 7th, bringing important news. The Turks purposely left free the passage for the Russians to Hissarya, and then attacked them in the rear.

A hard fight ensued, in which half of the Russians were cut to pieces, and the remainder retired across the Danube. The Turks had vacated fortress "Czar Navoda" in the Dobruza, which was shelled by the Russians. It is also stated (in date) that 30,000 Russians crossed at Galatz without opposition. All the accounts, however, are very much confused.

Two English vessels on the Danube, loaded with grain, were fired into by Russian batteries; one was sunk.

Three thousand French troops arrived at Constantinople on the 3d.

The declaration of war by France and England caused immense rejoicing at Constantinople. It was reported that Gen. Den, a French officer, had been killed in a reconnaissance. He belonged to the staff of Omar Pasha.

St. Petersburg was illuminated and Te Deums sung on the passage of the Danube.

The Greek insurrection makes no progress. The insurgents have been repulsed in several places.

An Austrian note of remonstrance has been forwarded to Athens, holding the Greek Government liable for all mischief arising from the insurrection.

In Great Britain everything is dull. Parliament is enjoying the holidays.

General Sir Richard Armstrong and Admiral Lowe are both dead.

Two marine engines for Russia were seized at Napier's works, on the Clyde.

The weather was dry and the farmers complaining.

The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan and staff arrived at Paris on the 11th.—Napoleon had a grand review of 25,000 troops on the occasion. The Duke carried an autograph letter from Victoria to Napoleon.

It is stated that the Spanish Government has agreed to make ample reparation for the outrage on the Black Warrior.

The Southern Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

The commercial convention is largely attended. Hon. Wm. C. Davidson is President. Resolutions were reported in favor of a southern route for the Pacific Railroad—in favor of encouraging southern manufacturers, of direct importations, and of establishing an Amazonian commerce.

Speeches were made by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, Leslie Combs, and Albert Pike, of Arkansas. Leslie Combs represents Kentucky.

BALTIMORE, April 15—P. M.

The proceedings of Wednesday, as detailed by the Charleston papers, show that nothing definite has been done. The whole day was consumed with a discussion of the Pacific Railroad question.

The Reporters of the New York Tribune, Herald, and Express were elected honorary members.

A grand ball took place at night, which was brilliant with Southern beauty.

The Convention has caused some excitement, and has been denounced in the News and Standard.

CHARLESTON, April 15.

The grand Southern Pacific Railroad project was adopted to-day, after a warm debate and much opposition. The clause authorizing the corporation to negotiate with Mexico, was strongly opposed.

Resolutions in favor of the Gadsden treaty, and of granting alternate sections of the public lands for railroad purposes, met with a bitter opposition from the Virginian delegates, and were withdrawn.

The Convention adjourned to meet at New Orleans on the second Monday of January next.

ATLANTA TRAGEDY AT ST. LOUIS.—The Atlanta Courier says:

By passengers on the St. Paul we learn that Hoffman the German, who was dreadfully mutilated by one Baker, some weeks ago, yesterday shot and killed by Mrs. Baker. It seems that Hoffman was walking along the street, and seeing Mrs. Baker advancing towards him, he stepped aside into a store, when she followed him. When she entered he jumped over the counter and hid himself under it. She jumped over the counter also and fired two barrels of a pistol at him, inflicting mortal wounds, from which he died in a few minutes.

It was feared that the excitement would be so great that violence would be used. Later intelligence states that the wound of Hoffman, though dangerous, is not necessarily mortal.

HOBBS' LOCK UNPICKED.—Mr. Hobbs states that the lock picked by Goater was of a class of small locks, in which he had discovered defects which he was now removing; that he had some time before delivered a lecture before a society the name of which he mentions, wherein he pointed out these defects, and explained that the lock might be picked by the very means Goater used. He again states that this was not one of the "unpickable American locks," but if Mr. Goater has any desire to try one of these, he shall be happy to place one in the hands of a committee for any reasonable length of time together with two hundred guineas, which shall be his reward if he succeeds.

The same paper contains an advertisement from "fifty English locksmiths in the employ of Mr. Hobbs." They offer to deposit fifty pounds and a lock with a Committee, provided Goater will deposit the same amount, to be forfeited in case he fails. To this Mr. G. replied that he did not pick locks for money.

A COOL DUELIST.—A duelist entered the Cafe Francaise, situated on the Boulevard, at the corner of Rue Lafitte, and, glancing scornfully at his present, "I should find, no one here," he said, "disposed to cross swords this morning."

"You are mistaken, sir," replied a gentleman in spectacles, "give me your card."

On the card was the name of the Count de —.

The gentleman in spectacles gave his; he was the Marquis de —.

"Count," said the Marquis in a tone of quiet banter, "I never put myself out of the way; on no account do I deviate from my habits; I'm late; we will not fight, therefore, till noon to-morrow."

Then he called the waiter. "Here," he said, handing him the Count's card, "take these two thousand francs, go to the undertaker's and order a first class funeral for the gentleman whose name and title are on this card, for the day after to-morrow the Count shall be buried as if he were a Marquis." This coolness daunted the duelist, and the affair was arranged.

We learn from the Knoxville papers, that a rich and extensive silver mine has recently been discovered upon the lands of Dr. R. H. Hodgeson, of Sevier county, Tennessee, a few miles from the town of Sevierville.

Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin have addressed a sympathetic letter to Geo. N. Sanders on the occasion of his being rejected by the United States Senate.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, April 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Jewett reported back Senate bill supplementary to an act defining the jurisdiction and regulating the practice of the Probate Courts, passed March 14, 1853, and to amend said act, with two amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 25, nays 0.

Mr. Jewett reported back Senate bill to amend the 49th section of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of Ohio, with one amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed—yeas 19, nays 4.

Mr. Schuff reported back House bill to prevent the circulation of unauthorized bank paper in the State of Ohio, with one amendment, fixing the time of redemption on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1855.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 21, nays 7.

Mr. SKEDMAN, from the committee appointed to select rooms in the new State House for the various offices, reported upon the same, and the committee were discharged.

On motion of Mr. JEWETT, House bill authorizing Trustees of townships to establish water courses and locate ditches in certain cases, was taken up and passed—yeas 20, nays 7.

On motion of Mr. ATKINSON, the vote on Senate bill regulating the fees of Clerks of Courts of Common Pleas, was reconsidered.

The question was then upon the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas 21, nays 7. So the bill passed.

Senate bill to amend the Constitution so as to strike therefrom the word "white," was indefinitely postponed.

THURSDAY, April 27.

HOUSE.—Mr. GRAY (Finance) reported back Senate bill 136, to amend the act prescribing the duties of county Treasurers, with one amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill read the third time and passed—yeas 61, nays 12.

Mr. MACKENZIE (Finance) reported back Senate bill 137, making appropriations for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of Ohio, for 1854 and '55, and levying taxes for said purposes, with one amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. GRAY explained the nature of the amendment, striking out the 2d section, which provides for raising by taxation the sum of \$600,000 applicable to the liquidation of the bonds of the State. What was true economical policy in the affairs of an individual, was true economical policy in the affairs of a State. No man who consulted his own interest, would take money when it was worth ten or fifteen per cent, to pay a debt drawing only five per cent, if it could be avoided. He dwelt briefly upon the present heavy taxes which the people were already compelled to pay, &c.

Mr. MACKENZIE explained his own position. He would favor the prompt payment of the public debt, if he believed that the taxes were at present assessed equally, but this being not the case, he concurred with the balance of the committee, as being the most politic.